

LA ABEJA.

NEW ORLEANS, 10 DE MAYO 1830

PRIMERA SECCION DE ESTADO.
Departamento del Interior.

El Excmo Sr. Vice Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, en ejercicio del supremo poder ejecutivo, se ha servido dirigir el decreto que sigue.

"El Vice Presidente los Estados Unidos Mexicanos a los habitantes de la Republica sabed: Que el congreso general ha decretado lo siguiente.

Art. 1.º. Se permite la entrada en los puertos de la republica de los generos de algodón prohibidos en la ley de 22 de mayo del año anterior, hasta el día 1.º de enero del 1831, y por los puertos del mar del Sur hasta fin de junio del mismo año.

2.º. Los derechos que adeuden dichos efectos se invertirán en sostener la integridad del territorio mexicano, formar el fondo de reserva, para el caso de una invasión española y fomentar la industria nacional en el ramo de tejidos de algodón.

3.º. El gobierno podrá nombrar uno ó mas comisionados que visiten las colonias de los estados fronterizos, que contraten con sus legislaturas, la compra á favor de la federacion de los terrenos que crean oportunos y suficientes para establecer colonias de mexicanos y de otras naciones que arreglen con las colonias establecidas y lo que crean conveniente para la seguridad de la Republica; que vigilen á la entrada de nuevos colonos del esacto cumplimiento de las contratas, y que examinen hasta que punto se han cumplido ya las celebradas.

4.º. El ejecutivo podrá tomar los terrenos que considere á propósito para fortificaciones ó arsenales y para las nuevas colonias, indemnizando á los estados su valor por cuenta de sus adeudos á la federacion.

5.º. De los presidarios destinados á Veracruz y otros puntos, podrá el gobierno hacer conducir á las colonias que establezca los que creyere útiles, costeando el viaje de las familias que quisieren ir con ellos.

6.º. Los presidarios se ocuparán en las construcciones de las fortificaciones, poblaciones y caminos que creyere necesarios el comisionado, y concluido el tiempo de su condena si quisieren continuar como colonos, se les darán tierras é instrumentos de labranza, continuándose sus alimentos el primer año.

7.º. Las familias mexicanas que volen ir á las colonias, serán recibidas para el viaje, mantenidas por el gobierno, dándoles tierra y demas útiles de labor.

8.º. Los individuos de que hablen los artículos anteriores, se sujetan á las leyes de colonizacion de la federacion y estados respectivos.

9.º. Se prohibe en la frontera del Norte la entrada á los extranjeros bajo cualquier pretexto sin estar provistos de un pasaporte expedido por los agentes de la Republica, en el punto de su procedencia.

10. No se hará variacion respecto de las colonias ya establecidas, ni respecto de los esclavos que haya en ellas; pero el gobierno general, ó el particular de cada estado, cuidará bajo su mas estrecha responsabilidad del cumplimiento de las leyes de colonizacion, y de que no se introduzcan de nuevo esclavos.

11. En uso de la facultad que se reservó el congreso general en el art. 7.º de la ley de 18 de agosto de 1824, se prohibe colonizar á los extranjeros limitrofes en aquellos estados y territorios de la federacion que colindan con sus naciones. En consecuencia se suspenderán las contratas que no hayan tenido su cumplimiento y se anulará ésta ley.

12. Será libre por el término de cuatro años para los extranjeros el comercio de cabotaje con el objeto de conducir los efectos de las colonias á los puntos de Matamoros, Tampico y Veracruz.

13. Se permite la introduccion libre de todo derecho á las casas de madera, y toda clase de víveres extranjeros, en los puertos de Galveston y Matagorda por el término de dos años.

14. Se autoriza al gobierno para que pueda gastar en la construccion de fortificaciones en las fronteras, conduccion á ellas de presidarios y familias mexicanas, en mantencion por un año, útiles de labranza, gastos de comision, conduccion de tropas, y premios á los agricultores que se distinguen entre los colonos, y todos los demas ramos de fomento y seguridad que comprenden los artículos anteriores, hasta la cantidad de quinientos mil pesos.

15. Para proporcionar de pronto la mitad de la suma anterior, podrá el gobierno negociar sobre los derechos que causen los generos ordinarios de algodón, un préstamo con el premio de un tres por ciento anual, reintegrable al vencimiento de los plazos que fija el arancel.

16. La vigésima parte de los mencionados derechos, se empleará en el fomento de los tejidos de algodón, comprando máquinas y telares, asignando pequeños fondos de habilitacion, y todo lo demás que sea oportuno al gobierno, quien repartirá los auxilios á los estados que tengan esta clase de industria, quedando dicha cantidad á disposicion del ministerio de relaciones, para dar cumplimiento á tan interesantes objetos.

17. Igualmente del producto de los referidos derechos se destinarán trescientos mil pesos para la formacion de un fondo que se depositará en la casa de moneda, bajo la mas estrecha responsabilidad del gobierno, quien solo podrá usar de él en caso de una invasión española.

18. El gobierno reglamentará el plan de las nuevas colonias, presentará á las cámaras dentro de un año la cuenta de los ingresos y egresos que se establecen por esta

ley, y les manifestará los aumentos y costas de las nuevas poblaciones de las fronteras.—José Dominguez, presidente de la cámara de diputados.—Miguel Duque de Estrada, presidente del senado.—Juan Vicente Campos, diputado secretario.—Rafael Daigado, senador secretario.

Por tanto, mando se imprima, publique, circule, y se le dé el debido cumplimiento. Palacio del gobierno federal en México á 6 de abril de 1830.—Antonio Duatamante.—A. D. Lucas Alaman.

Y lo comunico á V. para su inteligencia y efectos correspondientes.

Dios y libertad. México 6 de abril de 1830.

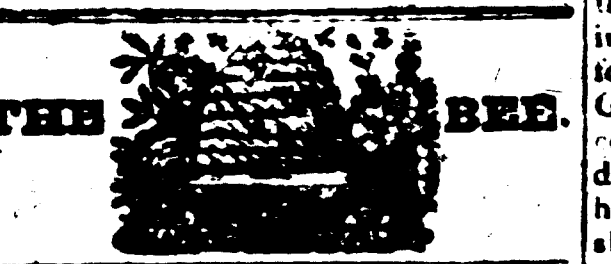
PARA TAMPOCO.
La goleta nueva PELICAN, forada y clavetada en cobre, su capitán R. Martin, tiene lista la mayor parte de su cargamento y dará vela para dicho puerto, el miércoles 12 de mayo. Para el ajuste de su flete, ó pasaje, teniendo excelentes acomodaciones acudir á bordo, en frente de la calle Conti, ó en casa de
FREDERICO FREY Y CA.

PARA VERACRUZ.
La goleta nueva y muy conocida, NIMBLE, (paquete regular) forada y clavetada en cobre, su capitán Hugh Martin, tiene lista una mitad de su cargamento y dará vela positivamente para dicho puerto el domingo 9 de mayo. Para el ajuste de su flete, ó pasaje, teniendo buenas comodidades, acudir á bordo, en frente de la calle Conti, ó en casa de
SIMON CUCULIU.

4 de mayo

GENEROS ALEMANES.

200 Piezas Plátanos. } Sugiero á abolucion de
600 do. Estopillas. } derechos,
250 do. Uretillas. }
de venta por W. & J. MONTGOMERY,
6 de Mayo. No 45, calle de Comuna.



PRINTED BY J. BAYON, DELAY & DUCLOS.

NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY (Morning) MAY 10, 1830.

Herr Cline vs. Ja. Caldwell.

The Parish Court was occupied from 10 o'clock on Friday morning until 5 o'clock on Saturday morning with a cause brought by Herr Cline vs. Ja. Caldwell, manager of the American Theatre, to recover damages for breach of Contract said to have been committed by the defendant. The case was opened by M. Dunbar for the plaintiff, and it was proved in evidence that the parties had entered into a contract for the plaintiff to play two engagements of six nights and one benefit each, and that the defendant was to share the surplus of each night receipts after \$250 had been deducted for 12 nights and at the end of the two benefits he was to receive one clear half of the receipts. Herr Cline came on to New Orleans in compliance with this contract and played one night, but on the second night he was informed by M. Russell from M. Caldwell giving him the privilege of curtailing his engagement to a few nights as he pleased, some remarks were made to M. Russell, which he considered of no importance, and after M. Cline had performed, an interview took place between M. Caldwell and him, in which it was finally agreed that the plaintiff should at least play in the American Theatre seven nights, but it was to be optional with him whether he played more or not. This took place on the 20th Feb'y, and on the 6th of March the plaintiff notified the defendant of his intention not to play in the American Theatre after the 13 inst. The defendant replied that his proposition had been rejected, and that now he did not feel in the humor to comply with it. The plaintiff replied as at first and on the 8th and 9th March demanded money from M. Caldwell, and told him he should not play till he was paid, and after a difficulty which took place before the audience on the 9th March he was paid the money due to him; on the 10th he demanded the money due for the last night which was denied. The defendant's evidence proved nothing in contradiction to the former evidence, but tended to strengthen it. The pleadings were opened by M. Canon for the plaintiff, answered by Messrs. Worthington & Morse for the defendant, and replied to for the plaintiff by Messrs. Eustis and Mazureau. The pleadings occupied nearly five hours and afterwards the jury retired to consider their verdict and in five minutes returned with a verdict in favor of Herr Cline—damages \$1000 and costs.

Pensacola, 1st May.

The appropriation of three thousand dollars to survey the canal route from Mobile Bay to that of Pensacola, we consider as pregnant with the most important consequences. Men of enterprise and capital, we believe will be attracted by the prospect of a work which must give rise to a new era in the business of this place. The ten thousand dollars for the survey of the canal to connect the Atlantic with the Gulf has also a tendency to brighten our hopes for the future. The road from this place to Mobile, completed by means of the last years' apportion, (and which is said to be little inferior to a Northern turnpike,) has now established a regular and easy communication by Stages with that place. The road from Deer Point to Alaqua, has been completed in the same style, and we learn with pleasure, that through the exertions of our Delegate, an additional sum of two thousand dollars has been given to complete the road to Marianna. Nothing will then be wanting but a small Steam Boat to ply between this place and Deer Point, Navy Yard, St. Rosa, and the town of Florida, different points within our bay, which could easily be visited once a day. The carrying the mail, passengers and freight, we believe would yield a handsome profit to a Steam Boat, and we hope that some enterprising person will turn his attention to the subject.

The National Gazette states that in the month of February last, the republic of Central America was in utter anarchy. The state of Costa Rica had declared itself entirely independent; the Union of five states, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, was to be dissolved, and a mere confederation substituted. The Mexican editors predicated that each of those States would quickly follow the example of Costa Rica, and they mention their fears that advantage will be taken by Spain of the weakness of the States, in order to enable her to operate with some effect against Mexico.

There is an account of an attempt to assassinate the King of France, which the London Courier gives both in French, and English, without vouching for its truth. The following is the article.

"Paris, March 25.

"Notwithstanding the apparent quiet in the capital, it is now generally rumored that the King has considerable doubt of the fidelity of his guards, and that the officers have received instructions to watch narrowly the conduct of the men under their command, and above all, to prevent their mixing with the people. This precaution does not seem to be without reason, as you will judge from the following authentic account of an attempt to assassinate the King, which has only just transpired, although it is understood to have taken place previous to the late quarrel with the Chambers. Charles X. was hunting in the forest of St. Germain; at the turning of one of the avenues, his Majesty found himself in front of one of his Gardes du Corps, who had been placed there on duty, and who suddenly drew from his holsters a pistol which he fired at his Majesty. The King was slightly wounded, and excessively terrified. The Gardes du Corps, seeing that his aim had failed, destroyed himself, by drawing from the holster the remaining pistol, and blowing out his brains; first saying—"I have missed you, but some other person will be more adroit than I." The greatest silence respecting this event was commanded, and the greatest precautions were taken to prevent its coming to the knowledge of the public. It was merely announced, in the ministerial journals, that the King kept his room from indisposition; and the public never heard of the adventure.

An express from Madrid, of the 18th of March brings us the news that the King of Spain has given orders to all the authorities on the frontiers of the Kingdom to arrest General Barradas, who commanded the late expedition to Mexico, but who is at this moment in Paris.

LONDON, March 27.

Suicide of Sir C. Baring.—Intelligence was received in town last night of this gentleman having suddenly terminated his existence at his estate, St. Mary Cray, Kent. The distressing event was discovered early on Monday morning. Nothing which can be relied on has yet transpired as to the cause of this act.

London, March 29.

The following intelligence from Marseilles is of the 20th instant.—The preparations for the expedition are proceeding with great activity. Every thing is ordered to be in readiness by the end of next month. We are assured that the heads of each department, except that which furnishes the ammunition, have declared that this will be accomplished. The number of transports engaged is, however, as yet incomplete, though they already amount to 300 sail. It is said that 40,000 tons more will be required. This must leave an immense void in the trading service on the coast, and to the Levant. The Sardinian ship owners, however, have at length obtained permission from their Sovereign to engage, if they like, their vessels in the expedition. An agent of Mr. Scilliere, the contractor, is at Marseilles, and has made large purchases of corn and flour, salt meat, cask staves, &c. Letters of the 19th instant, from Toulon, say—"A flat bottomed boat has just been launched, and fifty more are in the yards, built upon the same plan, and will be ready to go the stocks by the 1st of April. Several officers of rank have gone to Marseilles, to complete the taking up of transports, and hasten all the other preparations. Three hundred iron bedsteads have arrived here, intended for the use of the hospitals. From Rochefort we learn, that the schooner Isis, the fine steamboat Sphinx, and the Rapid, another steamboat, have taken their departure from that port for Toulon, and that all the crews of ships of the line and officers in a state for service, have gone to Brest. The brig Assas was to be launched on the 25th. A great quantity of ammunition and stores have been sent off from Rochefort.

"The Tuscan ship Caroline, and the Sardinian vessel called the Virgin of Montenero, which were captured last year by the French squadron off Algiers for attempting to violate the bloc-

kade, have both been condemned by the Council of State as good and lawful prizes, with their cargoes, which consisted of marble, timber, deals, iron, piece goods, coffee, sugar, indigo, and other merchandise.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal Commerce, writes as follows:—

I heard Mr. Livingston in debate, with much satisfaction. He is a model of dignity and decorum in the Senate. You will be delighted with most of his views. He is entirely on the side of Mr. Webster, in relation to the policy pursued in the disposition of the public lands, and most emphatically and decisively so, in relation to the rights of the States. He collated the argument of Mr. Webster and the statement of Mr. Hayne, in the most respectful manner to both; but taking ground positively against the latter, on the question of the laws of the United States, and of the power of the Supreme Court alone to pass upon their constitutionality. Mr. Livingston manfully asserts the power of Congress to aid by subscription or even by donation of the national treasure, in the construction of roads and canals, and to execute a system of Internal Improvement. At the same time, he denounced, most vehemently, the Tariff. On the whole, I esteem Mr. Livingston a ripe and liberal statesman, and wish we had a few more such in the Senate.

COMMERCIAL.

From N. Orleans price Current, Saturday 8. The weather continues pleasant. The Mississippi has fallen two inches since our last number, and wants about sixteen inches of ordinary high water mark.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 29th ult., Louisiana and Mississippi 2726 bales, North Alabama and Tennessee 11246, Florida 230, Mobile 97, beyond lake Pontchartrain 123; together 14,444 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool 6,892, Havre 4,040, Nantes 832, New York 1,522, Boston 210; together 23,496—making an increase of 948, and leaving on hand inclusive of all on ship board not cleared on the 8th inst., a stock of 54,316 bales. Business remained comparatively inactive during the forepart of the week; but within the last three days spirited and extensive transactions have taken place, at an advance on last week's quotations of about 1 cent generally; among others a lot of about 300 bales, perhaps more, of choice Louisiana and Mississippi was sold at 11 3/4. The principal transactions have been in Alabama, which are now coming briskly into market.

SUGAR & MOLASSES, on plantation.—The demand has comparatively abated. Sugar 6 3/4 a 7 cents, Molasses 52 a 50 cents. Exported this week, to New York 592 hhds. 2 bbls. Sugar, 12 bbls. Molasses; Norfolk 66 hhds. Sugar, 25 bbls. Molasses; Charleston 52 hhds. Sugar, 2 bbls. Molasses; Mobile 97 bbls. Sugar.

TOBACCO.—A fall and regular business has been kept up since our last report, though the article is not brisk. Sales have been made in some instances at a reduction of 1-4 cent on last week's quotations. First quality, 4 a 4 1/4; Second 3 a 3 1/4; Crossed M 2 a 2 1/4 cents.

FLOUR.—The demand has improved and price advanced. Bakers, \$3 75 a \$4; Shipping, 3 50 a \$3 75—sales.

PORK is in good demand, and confined to few hands. Mess \$12, Prime \$10. Small sales of Cargo at \$8.

LARD.—Sales have advanced, and that of very good quality, in hogs, has been sold at from 6 1/2 to 7 cents.

BACON, assorted, and Ham, are in fair request, and meet our quotations.

WHISKEY.—The demand is improving, 22 1/2 a 23 cents. Sales.

LEAD, in pigs.—Sales have been made at \$3 66 p. 100 lbs, \$3 12 is now asked.

LIME, Thomaston, has declined, \$1 50 p. bbl. last sales.

OIL, Linseed.—Very scarce and in demand; we have not heard of sales, our quotation of 70 cents p. galion may be considered nominal.

BAGGING and BALE ROPE, are in better demand than they have been for some time.

FREIGHTS.—11-16d. for Liverpool, and 1-2 ct. for Havre, are the highest rates yet given, but are refused by many.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Bengal, Bassett, Liverpool, W Nott & Co

Ship Elisea, Childs, Baltimore, R D Shepherd & Co

Brig Scio, Clark, New York, W W Caldwell

Brig Montana, Creamer, New York, L H Gale

Brig Clío, Dox, Philadelphia, S Cuculiu

Brig Joanna, Granados, S Cuculiu

Schr Ann Aoward, Wood, Philadelphia, Master

Schr Mobile, Johnson, Mobile, P B Phelps

Schr Monk, Nartigue, Tampico, J Le Blanc

Schr United States, Craghead, Vera Cruz, J W Zacharie and Co

Schr James Monroe, Bush, Baltimore, Master

Schr Minor, Babcock, Baltimore, Master

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Post Boy, Herriam, from S W Pass,

having taken to sea ships Lexington and Georges

brought up ships Allbrece, and a schr. Left the

bar on Thursday evening at 6 the De Witt Clinton

ground on one of the lumps on the bar—

there all gone to sea. Passed at the head of S W

Pass, ship Crescent; and at Williams, brig Caledonia—nothing new in the river.

Tow boat Porpoise, Hourch, from S W Pass—

brought up from sea ship Crescent, and from below

McCoul's, brig Caledonia. Nothing in sight

from the Balize on the morning of the 7th. Nothing

new in the river.

Tow boat Atlas, Hodgson, from above, having

taken brig Omega to W Hampton's plantation;

schr Stoughton to Lafourche; and brig Topaz to

Miner's plantation. Brought down brigs Paul

Jones, and James Monroe,

Steamer Natchez, Strong, Bayou Sarah, with

75 bales cotton to F. Millandon, 58 to Peyroux,

Rivarie and Co, 23 to S C and H Bell, 12 to Lee,

Williams and Lee, 20 passengers.

Steamer Plough Boy, Patterson, St Martins-

vile, with 35 hhds sugar to T Second, 8 hhds

molasses to Foster and Hutton, 11 to order;

Steamer Waverly, Pennywit, Cantonment

gibson with cotton, hides, to B F West, Debbane

and Lavillebeuve, 6 Bynes, A Pitt and Co.

Steamer Paul Jones, Reader, Louisville, with

92 1/2 bales, 119 bales, 70 hhds bacon, 192

hhds tobacco to M and W Bell, Lockhart and

Aorott, M White. 20 pass.

Steam boat Lady of the Lake, Riley, from Brunswickburg, with 217 bales cotton to A Veb & Co, 159 do 2 trunks 7 boxes to Williams & Lintam; 6 bales cotton to M White, 2 to Lee, Williams and Lee; 7 hhds tobacco 3 hhds rice, owners on board; 1 trunk 2 1/2 x 3 Clark—16 cabin pass.

Ship Allbrece, Creamer, from Liverpool, sailed 27th March.—May 2d, off Key West, spoke brig Marshal, Lord, from N Orleans off the Tortugas spoke brig Meridian 5th, spoke ship Hellepore from N Orleans, Balize, bearing N W 160 miles, ship Crescent, Haley, from Havre, 25th March, with trees and grape vines to A. Berrard 7 passengers. Export 1st May, Key West 20 miles off, spoke Sarah Lee, from N Orleans for N York, same time, new ship Margaret Scott 3d, 1st 2d, 3d, long 2d, 3d, spoke ship James from N Orleans for Liverpool.

Schr Primera de Mahon, Vesset, from Havana, with sugar, coffee and fruit to J Pratt.

Brig Caledonia, Drummond, from Havre, in ballast.

MEMORANDA.

Cleared at Philadelphia for this port, April 21,

brigs Alcione, Byram; Swan, Hadding.

Arrived hence at N York ship Talma.

Up at Cadiz for this port, March 8, Alcione,

sailing the next day; Vesta, loading; Padany, the

13th.

Up at N York for this port, April 30th, brig

Knox, to sail in a few days; ship John Linton,

Wilbury, 22d April.

Cleared at Boston for this port, brig Vaguer,

Ward, Massachusetts, Hobart.

THE undersigned informs the public

that he has taken his sons into cop-

partnership, and that hereafter his bakery

will be conducted under the firm of Louis

Dacquin & Co.

New Orleans, May 10th, 1830.

May 10 Louis D'acquin.

FOR SALE.—About 70 quintals Sals-

parella, just received per schooner

Maria-Venancia, from Tampico, and an-

titled to drawback. App'y at the corner of

St. Ann and Levee streets, opposite to the

Market.

May 10 RAMON PLANAS.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY T. MOSSY.

WILL be sold at the New Exchange, on

Monday the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock at

noon.

The brig VULCAN, of the measure-

ment of 127 44-94 tons, or thereabouts;

carries about 1100 bbls. She was formerly the

French Brig ANNESE; was found abandoned

at sea, brought into this port, and condemned

and sold by order of Court.

She is a strong, good vessel, built of French

oak, and has made only one voyage (to Tampico)

since she underwent a thorough repair at this

port, and been completely equipped with 18 1/2

cannon-copper, and copper fastened. She sails

well and is an excellent sea boat, in well fur-

nished and found; and she may be sent to sea

at a trifling expense.

The vessel is now discharging her cargo at

Post No. 30, near the Blue Stores, and may be

seen, and an inventory of stores had, at any

time, by application to captain Arnold on board,

to M. M. Thomson, No. 60, Chartres street, or

to the subscriber.

T. MOSSY.

Terms of sale.—Endorsed notes to the satisfac-

tion of the sellers, at 6 months. If a further cred-

it should be desired,